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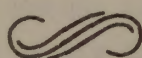
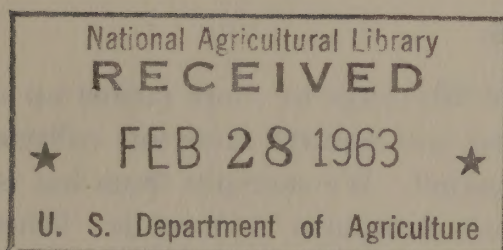
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PRICE LIST

[1963]



"Better Holly since 1916"



EARLE DILATUSH'S HOLLY NURSERY
Robbinsville, New Jersey

BAGGED MATERIALS

OAK LEAFMOLD

From the New Jersey oak forests. Black-brown and very well decomposed. Quite acid and excellent for planting Holly, rhododendron, azalea and many other trees, shrubs and plants. In plastic bags holding at least a bushel. \$1.50 per bag.

TOBACCO STEMS

From the Pennsylvania Dutch Country. Chopped in short lengths for neatness. A good mulch for many trees and shrubs. Apply as a thin coating on top of the ground under the branch spread. Usually deepens the green of the leaf color. Has fertilizer value. In plastic bags holding well over a bushel. \$2.00 per bag.

PINE NEEDLES

From the New Jersey pine woods. An ideal mulch for rhododendron, azalea, and many other fine rooted things. Will not smother roots, shed water or draw roots upwards. In plastic bags holding well over a bushel. \$2.00 per bag.

ALL BAGGED MATERIALS:

10% discount on orders of fifty bags or more picked up or delivered at one time. These are natural materials collected when weather and season permit. We stockpile them but occasionally may run out of one or another for a while. Whenever possible please order in advance as the plastic bags will keep well at your home. If you plan to drive a considerable distance it may be wise to phone ahead to make sure materials are on hand ready for you to pick up. If you want me to ship bags to you, truck freight is best as we no longer have rail facilities nearby. Minimum order for truck freight, ten bags. (Can be mixed materials)

ILEX PEDUNCULOSA

A very unusual evergreen holly. Its leaves resemble pear tree leaves yet stay green on the tree all winter. The berries are bright red and on long stems so that they stand out among the leaves. Pedunculosa grows bushy yet has grace and informality, becoming a small tree in time. Pedunculosa is an ideal mixer, blending well with other shrubs in most any kind of a deciduous or evergreen planting. Hardy, too.

Available this year in peat pot size and in the smallest field grown size. Prices the same as American Holly.

PRICE LIST

(American Holly - Ilex Opaca)

POTTED HOLLY (Growing in 3" peat pots, under 12 inches in height)

\$1.25 each at the nursery (5 for \$6.00)

\$1.95 each by parcel post, including postage and packing (5 for \$9.00)

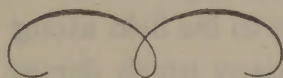
This size ships well in plastic bags and strong cartons. Please order a minimum of two hollies (male and female) to assure berrying. Orders of twenty five or more to one address receive 20% discount from the per each price.

FIELD GROWN HOLLY (Balled and burlapped)

These are "at-the-nursery" prices for holly trees loaded into your car. Some are broader, bushier or older than others thus the variance in price for each size.

12 to 24 inches high	\$4.00 to \$6.00 each
2 to 3 feet high	\$7.50 to \$10.00 each
3 to 4 feet high, heavy	\$12.50 to \$17.50 each
4 to 5 feet high, heavy	\$20.00 to \$35.00 each
5 to 6 feet high, heavy	Priced individually

Delivery by our truck within fifty miles at reasonable charge (inquire). No shipments of balled and burlapped holly by freight or express.



AMERICAN HOLLY VARIETIES

(Ilex Opaca)

The majority have been originated by a few growers or enthusiasts. Over the years the "best" varieties of each grower have been generally recognized. If your wish is to plant a hardy holly that will produce lots of red berries with good green leaf color, trust us to provide the best in varieties for your area. Just order from the price list and we will select good ones for you.

HYBRID AZALEAS

Most homes have azaleas that flower all at the same time in only a few color variations. Hybridization of azaleas in recent years has been aimed at producing new varieties that blossom at different times, thus stretching the blooming season. Other hybrids have been bred with a mixture of tender and tough parents to try to obtain the exotic flowers of the tender species along with the hardiness of the tough species so that most of us would be able to grow them. Enough years have now passed so that the mass of these have been tested in gardens and nurseries with the more practical varieties thus starting to emerge into production.

Colors range from purple thru red to salmon, coral, pink and white. Some even have stripes or flecks of color upon basic white flowers with a few boasting colored edges and light throats or centers.

From mid-April thru the planting season we should have on display at the nursery a selection of about a dozen varieties that are outstanding. I will not have many of any one of them but there will be nice specimens at around five dollars each that will be large enough to make a nice showing in your home planting.

Balled azaleas do not ship practically but if you live within driving distance why not come over to the nursery (Mid-April thru November) and take home some "different" azaleas? If you decide on a collection of new azaleas it may be practical to have us deliver and plant them for you.

A good book on azaleas, describing varieties and origins is "The Azalea Book" by Frederick P. Lee, publisher D. Van Nostrand Co.

If you are a collector of different holly varieties we have quite a few of the best of the Dilatash, Wheeler, White, Wolf, Bosley and Klein selections in one size or another. Tell us the variety names and sizes that you are looking for. Bring your old shoes and we'll walk around the nursery with you and show you what we have.

A good book listing many varieties and with lots of Holly information is "Hollies" by H. Harold Hume, publisher Mac-Millan, at bookstore or library.

PLANTING SERVICE

I like to work with the better varieties of holly, azalea, rhododendron and other unusual things. Much of our work has been creative "re-landscaping". There is a great need for renovation of older plantings. Less desirable or overgrown things can be removed or pruned back. Colorful new evergreen varieties replanted in their place will give splashes of bright color, changing and improving the appearance of everything. I'll drive over to your home to make suggestions if you would like to have some work done. Moderate charge for transportation and time.

MAINTENANCE SERVICE

Do you know how and when to prune? How much fertilizer to use and when to put it on? Good mulches to use and when to apply them? Do you know how to solve insect problems if any develop?

An experienced nurseryman with good tools can do a lot of work in a few hours. One working visit in winter and one in early summer can keep most valuable evergreen plantings in fine shape. We will do this work for you at reasonable charge; inquire.

HOW TO REACH OUR NURSERY

We are located on U. S. Highway #130, 1-1/2 miles south of the small town of Robbinsville and between the two larger towns of Hightstown and Bordentown, about ten miles from Trenton. You will see our signs on the west side of the highway and rows of small holly in the field along the road. It is about an hour's ride from many north Jersey, Philadelphia or New York metropolitan areas. (We are between Exits 7 and 8 of the New Jersey Turnpike)

Someone will be here at the nursery to help you during normal daylight hours throughout the year except holidays and bad weather days. If you are travelling from a distance and want to be sure of personal service when you arrive, please phone area code 609, Juniper 7-3162 to make an appointment. (Tom Dilatush)

EARLE DILATUSH'S HOLLY NURSERY

Robbinsville, New Jersey



National Agricultural Library
RECEIVED
★ FEB 28 1963 ★
U. S. Department

(*Ilex Opaca* var. 'Cardinal'—American Holly)

HOLLY IS EASY TO GROW

Planting Holly

WHERE TO PLANT

Hollies are enjoyable planted beside a favorite window. It's cheerful to look out and see the bright red berries and stickery green leaves. From a window you can see the birds in the Hollies, too, for they like to nest amongst the armored foliage and in late winter often feed on the berries.

One of the showiest places to plant Holly is to each side of the front door. Here the porch lights will shine on them at night and visitors will remark how Hollies dress up your doorway. Best of all, you will see and enjoy your Hollies as you go in and out of the house.

Hollies are often planted out in the lawn where they will show off to the neighborhood. Do think of your own enjoyment also and select a spot where you will see your Hollies from the house or where you will enjoy their beauty as you drive in and out with the car.

Sometimes we find folks who say "I don't have room for Holly . . . my house is already landscaped." If you are thinking these thoughts, here are some ideas: When you buy a new home there are often shrubs that "come with the house" . . . shrubs that you do not particularly like. We suggest removing some of these ugly things and planting beautiful Hollies in their place. Older homes often have shrubs or evergreens that have "gotten out of hand", hiding windows and looking awkward beside the house. Why not plan to have these overgrown things removed and in their place plant cheerful new Hollies?

Other ideas: Holly hedges are magnificent and not costly if you start with young trees. A small grove of Hollies in the back yard will provide cut Holly foliage to sell at Christmastime for extra income. Hollies are very attractive when planted in a wide flower border or at the corner of the lawn.

If you live in a cold climate where winter temperatures range below zero it is well to remember that strong winds do more harm to Holly than cold weather. When your home is located on the plains, near open fields, or upon a hilltop, plan to plant in as quiet a spot in the yard as you can find. The East side of the house is often quite windsheltered and good. Hollies are very pretty planted against a group of evergreens. Walls, fences, or hedges make good backgrounds for Holly and provide wind protection naturally in cold climates.

Caution: Hollies seldom grow well or berry well when planted under big shade trees, especially maples and walnuts. Hollies do not like to be planted in wet places in the yard where puddles always stand or where the rainspout makes the soil soggy or waterlogged.

WHEN TO PLANT

Hollies in pots or containers will transplant well at most any time of year that the ground is not frozen. Hollies with burlapped root balls are best transplanted from our nursery during the months of March, April, and early May, then again in September, October and early November. Burlapped Hollies also transplant well in summer when the first growth is hardened but before the second growth has started. Late fall planting should be avoided in cold climates where winter temperatures go below zero.

HOW TO PLANT

Hollies will grow well in most any kind of soil if plenty of Oak Leafmold is used around the roots when planting. Dig a hole about twice as wide and twice as deep as the root ball of the Holly. Remove the pot or container and if in burlap, loosen and fold down the top. Do not plant a Holly too deeply but always plant so that the top of the root ball is about level with the surrounding ground. Mix topsoil and leafmold about half and half and use this mixture as your planting soil. After planting, water in well to settle the soil. Top off with pure Oak Leafmold to a depth of at least an inch over the root ball.

Caring for Your Hollies After Planting

FERTILIZERS AND MULCHES FOR HOLLY

A summer feeding of Oak Leafmold will encourage autumn root growth and will help Hollies to look their best over winter. The leafmold should be put on like a blanket on top of the ground under the branches. ($\frac{1}{4}$ bushel per foot of height is ample.) Oak Leafmold mulch is especially helpful in sweet soil areas for Hollies enjoy the sourness of the leafmold as well as its feeding, moistureholding and insulating qualities.

A spring mulching with tobacco stems encourages berrying and makes the leaves of Holly a darker green. Of the many organic fertilizers that we have tried, the tobacco stems have proven the most effective and practical. Tobacco does not encourage mice or insects and most people like its appearance and heady aroma. The tobacco should be spread all around on top of the ground over the general root area after raking off fallen leaves, etc. ($\frac{1}{4}$ bushel of tobacco per foot of height of the Holly is about right).

Note: Lime or bonemeal should not be used on Hollies as these tend to make the leaves turn yellow. Strong chemical fertilizers and fresh manures should be avoided as they may prevent berrying the year after application and often cause the winter leaf color to be bronzish or purplish.

(Continued on Back Cover)

PRUNING

Your Hollies will be thicker and prettier if you prune them once each year. This is because Hollies have the unique property of sprouting right from the open bark where sunlight hits it, thus making it unnecessary to cut at any special place. The best rule is simply to prune your Holly to the shape that you like best . . . perhaps a pyramid, a round topped form, etc. (Do not break branches but cut clean with a good pair of sharp pruners).

One to two year old Hollies should have an inch or more cut from the top to stimulate early branching. Two to five year olds should have all their longest branch ends cut back a bit to make them grow thicker. Older Hollies should be trimmed some on all major branch endings.

Christmas is a fine time to prune for you can use the Holly to decorate the house. Late winter or early spring pruning is also good.

WATERING

You will have bigger berries and more beautiful leaves if you will water your Hollies during the late spring and summer growing seasons. Water heavily once every two or three weeks in clay soils; once every week or two in sandy soils. Sprinklings and summer showers often do little good. Hollies should be watered thoroughly with the hose or soil soaker. It is also well to remember that Hollies winter their very best when given a good watering just before the ground freezes.

Did You Know?

THERE REALLY ARE MALE AND FEMALE HOLLIES

The female Holly bears the berries. The male Holly never has berries. Yet you absolutely must have a male Holly somewhere around if you expect to have berries on your female Hollies! Both sexes have small white flowers in the springtime. The male Holly flowers produce a yellow pollen dust. The female Holly flowers have a small green center that looks like a tiny berry. The bees carry the male pollen dust to the waiting female flowers. This sets the berries which grow during the summer and turn red in autumn, remaining bright and pretty all thru the cold weather months.

In that bees travel quite a bit, the male Hollies do not have to be planted right close to the female Hollies but can be some distance away, even in a neighbor's yard. One male Holly can cause berries to form on up to ten female Hollies planted nearby. The best rule to remember is to plant the female Hollies within sight of the male Hollies. If you plan to plant some of your female Hollies on one side of the house and some on the other it is wise to plant a male in each group for best berrying. When you plant only two Hollies the male can be one third to one half the height of the female and still be adequate.

VARIETY INFORMATION AND PRICE LISTS ON REQUEST

EARLE DILATUSH'S HOLLY NURSERY

RFD #1, ROBBINSVILLE, NEW JERSEY

Phone JUniper 7-3162

(On U. S. Highway #130, 1½ miles South of Robbinsville)

★ FEB 28 1963

HOLLIES BETWEEN THE ROCKIES AND THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER**(Holly Hardiness Information)**

The hardy varieties of American Holly (*Ilex Opaca*) will survive winter temperatures as low as 25-30 below zero if planted in wind-protected locations. They prefer climates where annual rainfall totals at least 30 inches. (Minimum roughly at Oklahoma City, Wichita, etc.) Altitude is not a problem most places in this several state area. Windbreak is important, however, and can often be provided by plantings of Scotch pine and other sheltering evergreens. Sometimes Holly can be planted against the East side of the home where prevailing winds are broken. Sometimes home yards are located in clearings in wooded areas where it is naturally quiet. Many people live in the older part of larger towns or cities where established home plantings and surrounding houses cause more sheltered planting conditions.

TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA

Many coastal plain nurseries stock good Hollies suited to the milder climates of the South. Unfortunately, tho, Hollies which are beautiful along the coast are not always so beautiful when brought north. The hardy varieties are more adapted to the climates of Oklahoma, Arkansas and north thus they tend to have darker green leaves and better berrying ability. Certainly in Oklahoma we have pleased a number of people with our hardy varieties. Beautiful specimens are to be found in Bartlesville, Tulsa, Oklahoma City, etc.

MISSOURI, KANSAS, IOWA, NEBRASKA

We recently made a long trip into this area and visited the homes of a number of old customers who had planted our hardy Hollies more than ten years ago. The soil is so rich in many places that they have grown larger and more beautiful than identical trees that I remember planting at the same time back home in New Jersey! Some of the prettiest Hollies that I know of are growing in Missouri at St. Joseph, Independence, Salem, St. Louis, etc. Hollies seem to do well most anywhere in the state. They do fine in Eastern Kansas, too, in the oak-corn-dairy region and will grow in central Kansas as well, especially within towns where lawn sprinklers are often in action. Hollies grow well in Southern Iowa from Coin to Des Moines and as far north as Harcourt and Waterloo altho growth is slower there. The "green belt" of Southeast Nebraska has a few Hollies (as at Beatrice) but they too are slower growing. Much of the rest of the state is kind of cold and dry. All in all the hardy varieties of American Holly are "king" in many parts of this four state area. They'll grow beautifully and berry heavily where other more tender Hollies fail. Folks who haven't tried them are missing a lot of enjoyment!

NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA & MINNESOTA are too cold for even the hardy American Hollies.

EARLE DILATUSH'S HOLLY NURSERY
ROBBINSVILLE, NEW JERSEY

HOLLIES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

(Holly Hardiness Information)

The hardy varieties of American Holly (*Ilex Opaca*) will survive winter temperatures as low as 25-30 below zero if planted in naturally wind-protected locations. In below zero climates they do best under 2000 ft. altitude. In the Southern mountains they may be found up to 4000 ft. Rainfall requirements are met most anywhere within the area.

The colder the winter and the higher the altitude (within the limits described above) the more important it is to plant Holly in protected locations. Often a Holly can be planted near larger evergreens or near the home on the East side where prevailing winds are broken. Sometimes home yards are located in clearings in the woods where it is naturally quiet. Other folks may live in the older part of a larger town or city where established home plantings and surrounding houses cause more sheltered planting conditions.

We've been selling hardy varieties of American Holly for a good many years now. Sometimes old customers write in to tell us about their trees. In recent years we've taken quite a few long trips and mailed a good many questionnaires in an effort to determine exactly how far north our hardy varieties would grow. I think that you will be interested to learn that hardy Hollies have wintered for more than ten years in most of the towns and cities mentioned below. If your climate is no more difficult you should have good success with Holly, too!

NORTHEASTERN STATES (Maine, N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Penna., Del., Md.)

Hardy varieties of American Holly are growing in New Hampshire at Manchester; in Vermont at Bennington; in Maine at York; in Massachusetts at Lincoln, Ayer, Springfield, Amherst, etc.; in New York at Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Ballston Spa, Tuxedo Park, etc.; in Connecticut at New Milford, Waterbury, Hartford, Putnam, etc.; in Pennsylvania at Erie, Franklin, State College, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Allentown, etc. Of course Hollies grow well in milder areas of the Northeast, too.

GREAT LAKES AREA (Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin)

Hardy varieties of American Holly are growing in Michigan at Clare, Omer, Lansing, Detroit, etc.; in Illinois at Chicago, Rockford, Peoria, etc.; in Ohio at Toledo, Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, etc.; in Indiana at Middlebury, Vincennes, Evansville, etc. Most parts of Wisconsin are too cold for Holly altho the milder strip to the Southeast against Lake Michigan has possibilities. (as at Milwaukee).

SOUTHEASTERN STATES (Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C., Fla., N. C., Va., W. Va., Tenn., Ky.)

Many coastal plain nurseries stock good Hollies suited to the milder climates of the South. Unfortunately, tho, Hollies which are beautiful along the coast may not be beautiful when planted inland. In the cooler hill and mountain valleys the tender coastal varieties may sicken or die. The hardy varieties of American Holly (see price list) are much more suited to cool climates and literally love the mountain valleys. Some of the prettiest Hollies I've seen have been in the valleys of Kentucky. Indeed in many places among the mountains of Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky the hardy varieties of American Holly will grow with outstanding beauty and could grace many a home yard if only people realized that they could grow them so well.

EARLE DILATUSH'S HOLLY NURSERY

ROBBINSVILLE, NEW JERSEY

